

Iron County Register.

F. P. AKE, Publisher.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY AND TRUTH.

TERMS—\$1.50 a Year in Advance.

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The Last Day's Fight.

On the evening of November 10th, 1918, the second battalion of the 358th Engineers was ordered to proceed by forced march to a point on the Meuse river, where we were to effect a crossing at any cost, in order to take a strip of timber situated to our north and east, the position being a strong one. The battalion marched along the main highway which ran nearly parallel to the river, in order that they might reach their point of crossing in the shortest time possible.

During the advance along this road the battalion was subjected to an extremely heavy shelling from German batteries located on the opposite side of the river. A large farm house, situated to the right, was converted into a first aid dressing station, and shortly after this our crossing the river was carried out in a most orderly and systematic manner, each one doing the part assigned him in a cool and creditable way while shells were falling like hail stones, exploding in the air, in the water, as well as on the banks of the river, the pontoon bridges being nearly destroyed by the density of the shell fire. However, the engineers were equal to the occasion by replacing the scattered parts each time, and to add to the confusion the fog was of the densest. In addition to all this, the Germans commenced sending over gas, making it necessary for the men to wear their masks, rendering it impossible to distinguish an object, no matter how close it might be, causing no small number to be drowned by missing the bridges.

We all got over the river near the hour of 1 A. M. We were then marched to a point about three hundred yards from the river, and halted in a low and swampy place, the water and mud being knee deep. The temperature at this time was at the freezing point and a great many of our soldiers suffered frozen feet, as we remained there nearly four hours before receiving the order to advance in the direction of our objective. Our advance from this position was over a fairly steep rise, and then along a road which was raked with German machine guns, making our advance extremely slow and difficult to maintain. The dampness and fog made it impossible to locate their gun emplacements, so that we might silence them.

At this point our battalion made connection with the Marines from the fifth division, it being our duty to leap frog them and carry on the drive, which was accomplished without delay. We then proceeded with our drive, gaining our objective, while at all times being subject to the heaviest of artillery and machine gun fire and gas, making the going through the timber extremely hard. We surmounted all these difficulties, reaching our final goal about 8 o'clock A. M. the morning of November 11th. Then we were directed to dig ourselves in to await further orders. At nearly noon we were ordered to form in a line of combat groups for the purpose of advancing on a town on our left and cleaning it out. After we had proceeded but a very short distance we were again halted and ordered to stand by our guns. At the expiration of a few moments our commander received the word that the armistice had been signed, effective at 11 o'clock and all firing was to cease at that hour. We then returned to the point where we had previously "dug in," and proceeded to celebrate the great victory with whatever means at hand.

Will close, hoping soon to return to the good old U. S. A.

PRIVATE HERBERT LOYD,
Co. F, 356th Inf., A. P. O. 781.

From Mr. Hilburn.

Editor Register—As world and national events multiply I find myself growing fuller and fuller, and, eventually, I feel that I must seek an outlet for my feelings and then I sit down and pencil a few lines to the dear old REGISTER. Some times I lay them away a day or two and when they have cooled off some I chuck them in the waste basket, they having served their purpose of giving vent to my long pent-up feelings.

You know, Mr. Editor, that I don't swear, but I sometimes feel like the poor fellow who was reading the Bible to the balky mules. Just now Mr. Wilson seems to be "between the devil and the deep blue sea." His critics will have none of Woodrow. They remind me of the good old Baptist doctrine I used to hear of when I was a boy: "You can and you can't, you will and you won't, you shall and you shant, and you will be damned if you don't."

If I had a lot of money invested in Mexico and wanted to exploit her people I would oppose a league of nations. That might stand in the way of that exploitation. "Give us a free hand in Mexico and South America and take Europe and go to shoel with her!" would be my slogan. That is if I was a bloated profiteer and cared not for humanity outside my own narrow limits. Mr. Wilson has the thinking people of the world behind him and the liberals and radicals have given him almost universal support, but if that support is to have a whole-hearted continuance amnesty should be granted to political prisoners in America and persecution for conscience sake should cease.

F. P. HILBURN, Lewisville, Ark.
March 16, 1919.

Forty Thousand Miles of Highways this Year.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Expenditures for the construction of 40,000 miles of new highways in 1919 will reach \$225,000,000 according to reports received by the Department of Agriculture from officials of various states,

counties and municipalities. In addition to this sum, about \$100,000,000 will be devoted to the maintenance of 300,000 miles of public highways.

The Federal Government will have a total of at least \$574,000,000 for co-operative road building during the next three years. The federal proportion of this fund is assured by an extra appropriation of \$209,000,000 in a bill just signed by President Wilson.

On this basis of information from state highway departments, the Bureau of Public Roads estimates the expenditures for roads and bridges at \$385,000,000 this year. This will be \$110,000 more than the average expenditures for 1916 and 1917.

The new act approved by President Wilson raises the Government's contribution from a limit of "not exceeding \$10,000 a mile," to not exceed \$20,000 a mile. This takes account of the present higher costs of labor and materials. The law authorizes the Secretary of War to transfer to the Secretary of Agriculture materials, equipment and supplies suitable for improvement of highways.

Of the \$209,000,000 added to the funds available under the Federal Aid Road Act, the new law allots \$9,000,000 for expenditure for roads and trails within or partly within the national forests.

Statement by Secretary Glass.

The Victory Liberty Loan campaign will open on Monday, April 21st, and will close on Saturday, May 10th. Under the Act of Congress as approved September 24th, 1917, and amendments thereto, the Secretary of the Treasury still has the authority to issue bonds similar to those of the Second, Third and Fourth Liberty Loans to the extent of not over \$5,022,518,000, but any issue of bonds under authority of this Act is limited as to rate of interest to a maximum of 4 1/2 per annum and would be subject to surtaxes and profits taxes except for the right to participate in the exemption of \$5,000 principal amount with other outstanding issues of Liberty Bonds and Certificates.

The Congress has now passed the Victory Liberty Loan Act which was approved March 3, 1919, under which the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue notes of the United States to the extent of not over \$7,000,000,000 upon such terms and conditions and at such rate or rates of interest as he may prescribe. It is provided in this act that these notes shall be payable at such time or times not less than one year or more than five years from the date of issue as may be prescribed by the Secretary.

After studying financial conditions in all parts of the country, I have determined that the interests of the United States will best be served at this time by the issuance of short term notes rather than of longer term bonds which would have to bear the limited rate of interest of 4 1/2.

The Victory Liberty Loan will therefore take the form of notes of the United States maturing in not over five years from the date of issue. These notes will be, as were the Liberty Loan Bonds, the direct promise to pay of the United States, will be issued both in registered and coupon form, and the coupon notes will be in final form and will have attached the interest coupons covering the entire life of the notes. I am hopeful that the notes in final engraved form will be ready for delivery by the opening of the campaign on April 21st.

I am led to adopt the plan of issuing short-term notes rather than long-term bonds largely because of the fact that I believe that a short-term issue will maintain a price at about par after the campaign is concluded far more readily than would a longer term issue.

I have not yet reached a conclusion as to the rate of interest and exemptions from taxation which these notes will bear because this decision must be based on existing conditions immediately prior to the opening of the campaign.

I take this opportunity to repeat what I have already stated that it is the intention of the Treasury Department to carry on the same kind of intensive campaign for distribution as heretofore. It would be a most unfortunate occurrence if the people of the United States failed to take these notes, thus placing the burden of subscriptions on the banks. The business of the country looks to the banking system for credit wherewith to carry on its operations, and if this credit is absorbed to a large extent by the purchase of Government securities, there will be many limitations placed upon the supply of credit for business purposes. Our merchants and manufacturers need ample credit for setting the wheels of industry in motion for peace-time production and distribution, and the wage-earner is directly interested in seeing that these wheels are kept moving at a normal rate in order that full employment at good wages may continue, and where readjustment conditions have necessitated a slowing down of industry, it is vitally important that activity be resumed and labor re-employed at the earliest possible moment.

I therefore ask the American people once again to give their support to their Government in order that this great Loan may be made an overwhelming success by the widest possible distribution.

Government Loses Money Guaranteeing Grain Prices and Farmers are Expected to Show Gratitude.

In view of the fact that the Government has done for the wheat grower in the guaranteed price of \$2.20 per bushel for his wheat what it has not done for any other class of agriculturists, a special appeal is to be made to induce him to invest in a \$100 bond

of the Victory Liberty Loan for every 100 bushels of wheat he sells to the Government.

This is only fair, it is urged, inasmuch as it now plainly evident that the Government will be compelled to resell this wheat probably at about \$1.35, or 85 cents a bushel lower than the guarantee price, which will add at least one million dollars to the war expense.

The wheat farmer has made the profits and will do so during this year because the Government looked out for his interests and is keeping its word to him, though it means a loss to do so. The farmer should have no hesitancy in taking a high grade security in payment for the difference between what the Government gets and must pay him for the wheat.

If the guarantee on wheat did not exist, American wheat would have to come into competition with foreign wheat, which has been released by the ending of the war, Canada, Australia, Argentina, and even India and Russia, having great stocks that have been held back by an interrupted ocean transportation. The farmer would have had to pay the penalty. As it is Uncle Sam is the one who will pay the penalty through his goodness in protecting the wheat growers of this country.

Uncle Sam has not been a slacker in rallying to the help of the farmer. Now it remains to be seen what attitude the farmer will bear to him at this time when great sums of money are needed to pay war's expenses and make peace sure.

Mr. Charles L. Harris.

(Nebraska State Journal.)

Charles Leonard Harris, who died in Mobile, Ala., Saturday, February 22, was born in Boston, Mass., November 4, 1853. He was the second son of George and Sarah Fiske Bacon Harris. When eleven years old he moved with his parents to Hannibal, Mo., where his father was employed as land commissioner of the Burlington railroad. The family moved to Burlington, Ia., in '69 as the road built west and came to Lincoln in '72. He attended the Denmark academy and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, finishing with the class of '77. Before he received his degree as civil engineer he was taken critically ill with typhoid fever. In the four years of convalescence which followed he devoted his time to reading law in the office of Judge Oliver P. Mason and was admitted to the bar.

In 1882 he became a member of an engineering party, making a railroad survey in the western part of the state and in the eastern part of Dakota, which kept him in the open for the greater part of a year, improving his health to the extent that he entered the employ of the railroad and continued in the service for a number of years. In 1883 he was married to Mary E. Day of Omaha, and settled in Neligh where he was employed for seven years as cashier of the Citizens' bank. For twenty years he made his home in Missouri, the greater part of the time being spent in St. Louis, where he was engaged in the railroad supply business. Nine years ago, acting on his physician's advice, he retired from business life and took up residence on a farm in the Ozark mountains where he lived until two years ago when he returned to Lincoln. Last fall he, in company with his wife, went south for the winter. Soon after arriving in Mobile he suffered a paralytic stroke from which he apparently recovered and was in good health just prior to his death which resulted very suddenly from heart failure.

Mr. Harris was a man of strong family affections. The people, places and ways of the past were very dear to him. He retained his membership in the Technology club of New York City and never allowed his association with the Technology Institute to cease. He was a man that made many strong friendships. As a student of American history he was widely read, especially that of the west. He loved the outdoor world and enjoyed that part of his life which was spent among the people of the Ozarks. He was an enthusiastic golf player and spent a great deal of his time on the links. He was a devout member of the Episcopal church and dated his active church life from the days when as a youth in college he used to attend services in Philip Brooks' church in Boston.

He leaves a wife and one daughter, Celia Harris, of New York; also three brothers, Fred L., of Edmonton, Canada; Edward K., of Pasadena, Cal.; John F., of New York City, and one and sister, Mrs. Celia E. Harwood, of Lincoln.

Why That Lame Back.

That morning lameness—those sharp pains when bending or lifting, make work a burden and rest impossible. Don't be handicapped by a bad back—look to your kidneys. You will make no mistake by following this Flat River resident's example.

Mrs. R. A. Cunningham, Federal Hill, Flat River, Mo., says: "I was troubled with my kidneys for several years and finally could hardly get about. My back was weak and lame and pained constantly and my feet and limbs were so swollen I could hardly bear my weight. My kidneys didn't act right, either. Four boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills put my kidneys in good order. The swelling was reduced and I was relieved of the terrible backaches."

Price 60c at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Cunningham had. Foster-McIlburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv.



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NOTICE OF CITY ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that an election will be held in the City of Ironton, Missouri, on

TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1919,

for the purpose of electing the following officers for said City:

A Mayor;

Marshall;

City Collector;

One Alderman from each of the two wards of the City.

Said election will be held for Ward No. 1 at the Courthouse in said City, and for Ward No. 2 in the vacant room (down stairs) in the Academy of Music Building in said City.

J. L. BALDWIN, Mayor.

Attest: E. L. NEWMAN, City Clerk.

Sheriff's Sale Under Deed of Trust.

Whereas, Anna Matilda Calvert and Philip A. Calvert, her husband, by their certain deed of trust, dated the third day of July, 1901, and duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for the County of Iron, and State of Missouri, in Book 46, at page 8, did convey to Geo. R. Gay, trustee, the following described real estate, situate, lying and being in the County of Iron and State of Missouri, to-wit:

Lots numbered three (3) and four (4) in block four (4) in the North Addition to the City of Ironton, Missouri, as fully as the same is represented on the plat of said North Addition to Ironton on file in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for Iron County, Missouri;

Which conveyance was made in trust to the said Geo. R. Gay to secure the payment of certain promissory notes described therein; And, whereas, default has been made in

the payment of said notes and interest, now past due and unpaid;

And, whereas, it is provided in said deed of trust, that in case of the absence, death, refusal to act, or disability in anywise, of said Geo. R. Gay, as trustee, the then acting Sheriff of Iron County, Missouri, shall act in his stead, and sell the foregoing property in case of default;

And, whereas, Geo. R. Gay, trustee in said deed of trust, has long since removed from the state and cannot act as such trustee and foreclose the property conveyed by said deed of trust;

And, whereas, the undersigned Sheriff of Iron County, Missouri, has been requested by the legal owner and holder of said notes, and in pursuance of the conditions in said deed of trust contained, I, the undersigned, the duly elected, qualified and acting Sheriff of Iron County, Missouri, will sell the real estate above described, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, at the east front door of the Court House in the City of Ironton, in the County of Iron, and State of Missouri, on

Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1919, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of satisfying said indebtedness and the cost of executing this trust.

W. H. BLUE, Sheriff and Trustee.

Ironton, Mo., March 18, 1919.

Order of Publication.

State of Missouri, ss.

County of Iron, ss.

William R. Edgar, Jr., plaintiff,

vs.

James F. Whitman, James F. Whitman, John F. Chorperring, Hugh B. Wilson, John A. McCreight, J. M. Morris, G. Fred Van Hess, Joseph Adair, Ella Moore, W. H. Davis, Charles E. Vick-

ers, Chas. E. Vickers, Edgar J. Huff, John Howard and William L. Morgan, and the unknown consorts, heirs, devisees, donees, alienors or immediate, mesne or remote, voluntary or involuntary grantees of each of the following named persons, viz.: James F. Whitman, James F. Whitman, John F. Chorperring, Hugh B. Wilson, John A. McCreight, J. M. Morris, G. Fred Van Hess, Joseph Adair, Ella Moore, W. H. Davis, Charles E. Vickers, Chas. E. Vickers, Edgar J. Huff, John Howard and William L. Morgan, defendants.

The State of Missouri to the above named or described defendants—Greetings: You are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against you in the Circuit Court of the County of Iron, in the State of Missouri, affecting the title to the following described lands and tenements, to-wit:

The east half of the northeast quarter, and the east half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-four (34); and the west half of the northwest quarter, and the west half of the southwest quarter of section thirty-five (35)—all in township thirty-one (31), north, range three (3) east of the 5th P. M., containing 320 acres, in Iron County, Missouri;

Which said action is returnable on the first day of the next term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in the City of Ironton in the County and State aforesaid, on the 28th day of April, 1919, when and where you may appear and answer or otherwise defend such action; otherwise plaintiff's petition will be taken as confessed and judgment rendered accordingly.

Witness my hand, and seal of Court at (SEAL) office in Ironton, this 17th day March, 1919.

J. M. HAWKINS, Clerk.

Wanted—A good Jersey milch cow, fresh. Apply to care-taker on the Dr. Summa place, Russellville.